

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New-York, August 8.
The Baltic arrived this morning at 6 1/2 o'clock with Liverpool dates to the 28th. The news from the seat of war is not very important. It is rumored that Gen. Simpson and Omar Pascha have resigned.
The French continues to approach Malakoff, but there have been neither sorties nor assaults. The position is occupied by the Allies and Russians in open field remain unchanged.

The British fleet in the Sea of Azoff have destroyed the bridge of boats, without incurring any loss.

The operations on the Baltic have not been important, the preparations for a campaign the Dniebu continue.

Asahi Bouzaki at Constantinople, has mutilated and committed great excesses.

A formidable insurrection has occurred among the Arabs in Tripoli.

The Russians remain near Kars, but have not invested the city.

The French have all been taken.

The outbreaks in Spain have been mostly a lull.

The British ministry have made a narrow escape from defeat on the Turkish loan bill, will be able to retain their position. The bill is progressing.

Latest—The Russians made a sortie on the 24th of July, but were repulsed. The loss is not mentioned in the dispatches published.

It is rumored that a secret expedition is preparing which is to attempt to force a passage into the harbor of Sebastopol, at the same time a grand assault will be made by the land forces.

COMMERCIAL.—Brown & Shipley quote an advance of 2 1/2 in white corn. Yellow and mixed corn advances 1 1/2 per quarter. Market closed steady on Friday. Flour the same. The circular quotes Western canal flour at 40s 6d, Ohio 43s. White corn sells at 44s, the supply being scarce. Yellow corn is quoted at 38s 6d to 39s; mixed corn 33s 6d.

Provisions.—Liverpool, July 23th.—The circular of Richardson, Spence & Co., quotes provisions generally unchanged. Lard has advanced 6d, and market firm. Brokers' circular quotes pearl ash at 35s, and pots at 32s 6d to 33s. Naval store quiet.

LONDON, July 25th.—Messrs. Baring Bros. circular quotes Iron active. Welsh rails command 7 pounds 15s 6d per ton on the ship board, in Wales Welsh bar iron not quoted.

Scottish pig iron quoted at 73s 6d for mixed numbers in the Clyde. Sugar is firm, and commands improved rates. Coffee is firm.

American Stocks active at unchanged prices, except for railway securities. Consols for money closed at 97.

VIENNA, Thursday.—Gen. Nottleben, commander at Sevastopol, is dead. Malakoff succeeds to the defence of the place.

TRIESTE, Thursday.—Russians suddenly withdrew after approaching Kars and fired a few shots into the town. They had dispersed some Turkish detachments near Bayarid and taken 100 prisoners. Gen. Muraviev, it is said, intended to attack Kars at the same time that he invested Kars. 20,000 Turkish troops were on the way to reinforce Erzerum.

A letter from Erzerum states that the Russians had occupied the village of Gornikar, containing large stores of provisions for the allied army at Kars. The Turks are completely blockaded at Kars. The Russians occupying the entire plain.

From the Journal of the 9th.

Bolter's Mass Convention.

The Mass State Convention of Bolters assembled at the City Hall this forenoon. At 11, the hour advertised for the meeting to be called to order, there were about a dozen in the hall. Gradually the number increased, and at ten minutes past 12, the room was half full. The band had discoursed some excellent music in the vicinity, and our citizens who desired to see and hear what was to be done had arrived when

Mr. Ware, of Cincinnati moved that IRAD KELLY, of Cleveland, be called to the Chair. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Kelly took the stand and made a very short speech. He said he understood the object of the Convention was to nominate an honest man for Governor of Ohio, &c.

On motion, J. O. REANEY, of Columbus, was appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report permanent officers, viz: Messrs. Beard of Hamilton, Trimble of Highland, Hutchison of Madison, Bennett of Knox, and Hatcher of Belmont.

Without transacting any further business, the meeting adjourned till half past two o'clock, this afternoon.

So far as we could judge from appearances, and learn from others, there were some fifty to seventy-five persons present who participated in the action of the Convention. Several persons who came for the purpose of taking part, seeing the very small attendance, left Columbus in the morning trains for home. Others, probably, were deterred from going to the Hall for the same reason. The entire concern is a decided failure. We will give remainder of their proceedings in our next.

From the Journal of the 10th.

ATTEMPTED SESSSION.

At half past 2 P. M. the Convention was again called to order.

The committee on Permanent Organization, through Mr. Beard of Hamilton, made a report, which was adopted.

President—JOHN DAVENPORT, of Belmont. There were 21 vice Presidents, of whom none took the stand, as follows:

Vice Presidents—J. S. Burt, H. Hollister, T. R. Eddy, M. L. Cook, B. F. Martin, John W. Baker, T. J. Moore, T. C. Ware, A. Worthington, Samuel Pettit, J. A. Trimble, J. W. McBeth, Albert Downing, J. H. James, James Emmett, D. Humphreys, Eli M. Denison, J. H. Jones, Dr. A. Ball, Ira Kelly, John Conwell.

Secretaries—E. H. Bailey, Osmond Muzzy, J. O. Reaney, and M. P. Brister.

On taking the chair, Mr. Davenport made a speech. He evidently saw the awkward position in which they were placing themselves before the people of Ohio, and tried to avert what he felt would be said of them. He said he presumed they would be sneered at as dough-faces, and Union sowers but he felt that the present was an important crisis, and that if the purposes of the Republican Convention were carried out they would end in the dissolution of the Union. He desired to do what he could to avert such a calamity. He admitted that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was wrong, and an outrage upon the North, but the tendencies of the Republican movement were dangerous, and this should

quickened their efforts for the maintenance of the Union.

Mr. Norton of Cincinnati moved that a committee on Resolutions be appointed.

Agreed to, and the chair appointed as said committee E. P. Norton, Wm. A. Adams and others.

When the motion for a committee was made, Hon. Wm. Stanbery of Licking said he hoped the motion would not prevail. He trusted this Convention did not come here to adopt a platform, but merely to nominate a candidate for Governor.

After the committee retired Hon. Wm. Stanbery was called upon for a speech. He took the stand and spoke at some length. We were not in a position to take full notes, and we will not pretend to give his words. We therefore adopt the report, as we find it in the Cincinnati Commercial of this morning.

Hon. William Stanbery, of Licking, was called on for a speech. He was opposed to making Platforms. The Constitution of the United States was Platform enough for him. He proceeded to make a stiff pro-slavery speech. Slavery, if it was an evil at all, was surely an evil to the South, being an unmitigated benefit to the North. The South owned three millions of slaves which were really at work for the North, and furnished a market for her manufactures. It seemed to be patriotism in the North now-a-days to hate the South, but that kind of patriotism did not suit him. We were under obligations to the South, and the South had great reason to complain of us, because we kept up a perpetual agitation, making our Southern brethren dread the horrors of the West India emancipation.

He was not in the habit of attending meetings, and was opposed to stamp speaking, and hoped that the nominees of the convention would not be caught in the disgraceful position of appearing before the people on the stump. He had come up on that occasion to do what he could to save the State from the impending disgrace—the election of an Abolitionist to the Governorship of Ohio. Chase did not care to be Governor for the honor of that position. He wanted to be President—that was the point. If the Abolitionists could rule the National Government, they would take measures that would compel the South to secede from the Union, and then the Abolitionist President would arm the slaves with U. S. muskets! ! ! The whites and blacks could not live together on an equality. If the negroes were free they would cut the throats of the whites, if their own throats were not cut. (Cries of good.) He was opposed to the Missouri Compromise, but thought that the admission of Kansas as a slave State would not be sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. He did not wish any party to be responsible for his opinions.

When Mr. Stanbery took his seat E. P. Norton of Cincinnati, from the committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

WHEREAS: We believe that the period has arrived when all who desire the permanence and integrity of the Union of our common country and have a regard for the interests of the State of Ohio, so long and deeply injured, should distinctly and solemnly announce their wishes and opinions, therefore

Resolved, That with reverential accord, we accept the admonition of the Father of the Country to beware of sectional parties, and utterly repudiate, as unworthy the confidence of the people of Ohio, the party inaugurated in our State under the auspices of the Convention of the 13th of July last, the great object of which was to terrify one section of the Union against the other.

Resolved, That we cannot consent to the abandonment of the principles of the American party, and shall continue to maintain them so long as there remains a vestige of that malign foreign influence which threatens our institutions.

Resolved, That the interests of the people of Ohio require a radical change in the policy and organized law of the State regarding our currency and taxation system and that we will endeavor to obtain the co-operation of our citizens of all parties to secure such a reform.

Resolved, While we denounce the outrages that have resulted from the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and demand from all departments of National Government the punishment of all who trample upon them, we will never coalesce with an ultra sectional party which for the accomplishment of its ends, proclaims its determination to resist the laws of the land and make them void and inoperative.

Resolved, That since the organization of our government, candidates for Governor have been selected as the representative men of their party and their friends, that while Hon. Salmon P. Chase may represent the Abolitionists of Ohio, and Hon. Wm. Medill the Nebraska Democrats of the State, both of them are the farthest from impersonating our political ideas, that the Hon. Allen Trimble, a favorite Governor of our state in times when a thought of disunion was abhorred as a crime, a man of lofty character and truly of many intellect, is our choice for Governor of Ohio, and we therefore nominate him as a candidate for the office.

That portion of the "mass meeting of Ohio" which surrounded the stand, cheered very lustily when Gov. Trimble's name was announced. Some enthusiastic individuals called upon the band to play the "Star Spangled Banner." They gathered up their instruments, and obeyed the call in excellent style.

Mr. Trimble took the stand and thanked the convention for the honor they had conferred upon "his brother," and said that although the venerable ex-Gov. knew nothing of this movement, he would pledge his acceptance of the nomination.

Mr. Wm. Stanbery said he had known Gov. Trimble for many years, and believed him to be an honest man, and entirely worthy their support.

James R. Stanbery of Newark, then took the stand, and spoke at some length. He expected the proceedings of this Convention would be misinterpreted. But he could not acquiesce in the acts of the convention of the 13th July. He then pitched into that Convention, and spent some time in abusing Mr. Chase and "Tom Spooner." He was very bitter against the latter gentleman, who, he said, had betrayed the American party into the hands of the Republicans of the State. (We thought of the juror who had eleven very obstinate & dishonest men to deal with!) Mr. Stanbery went in strongly for saving the Union, and thought the only way to avert the imminent danger, was to defeat the Republican party of this State. The way to vindicate the North for the outrage of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to exterminate the race of dough-faces that had gone with the South in this measure. (We thought

so too, and marveled at the wisdom and foresight of the men who proposed to do this by attempting to divide the anti-Nebraska forces of the State.)

Mr. E. P. Norton next took the stand and spoke at length. He also felt a deep concern for the safety of the Union, and pursued about the same line of argument of Mr. Stanbery.

Irish Kelly then spoke briefly. We could not hear his remarks, but infer that his speech was an appeal to old Whigs to rally around Trimble.

Joseph H. Geiger then made one of his characteristic speeches. We trust the reporter of his former speech was present, and will favor the public with this last effort. When we receive a copy we will hand it over to the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial for dissemination.

A. Banning Norton then took the stand. He gloried in being a member of the American party. He declared he would support no man for office that opposed the sentiments of this party. He was in favor of the Cleveland platform from beginning to end. As to Chase and Medill, they did not represent his sentiments, and he would not vote for them. He could cheerfully vote for Mr. Trimble, for he believed him to be right on those questions. He hoped this small beginning of true Americans would resolve to persevere in the work they had commenced. He advised a permanent organization of the sentiment represented by this meeting as a party in the State. He hoped the members of it would go forth, and proclaim its sentiments to the people, and he was sure it would grow from this small beginning to a formidable party.

On motion of Mr. Norton of Cincinnati, the chair appointed the following as the American central committee.

A. B. Norton of Franklin Co., B. F. Martin, do., J. O. Reaney, do., Bushnell White, Cuyahoga Co., G. R. Morgan, Erie Co., Danl. Humphrey, Licking Co., J. A. Trimble, Highland Co., D. J. Falls, do., M. L. Hatcher, Belmont Co., A. G. Burt, Hamilton Co., Jas. Hall, do., C. P. Ware, do., J. T. Fracker, Muskingum Co., P. Van Trump, Fairfield Co., O. T. Fishback, Clermont Co., John Davenport, Belmont Co.

This State Central Committee was instructed to prepare an address to the people of Ohio, setting forth the objects and purposes of this new party movement.

A very enthusiastic gentleman from Huron county, just as the audience was leaving, gave vent to his feelings in a rapid discharge of words. We were too far from him to learn their import.

Mr. Ware, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution, recommending the undersupport of this new "American party" the Continental, a paper published and edited by Messrs. McBeth and Norton of this city. The resolution was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for Trimble.

Proceedings of the Executive K. N. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ROOMS, COLUMBUS, AUG. 7, 1855.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the State of Ohio, held in the City of Columbus on the 7th and 8th of August, the following proceedings were had and ordered to be published in the papers of the State.

The subject of our existing relations to the National Council and the proposed National American Convention, was referred to a special committee, who presented the following Report, which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The State Council of Ohio, at its session in Cleveland, on the 5th of June last, published to the world a platform of principles, wherein it declared that Slavery is local and not national, and that it was opposed to its extension, or increase in territory or political power—

And, WHEREAS, The National Council, at its late session in the city of Philadelphia, adopted a platform recognizing the principle that Slavery was national in its character, and thereby virtually committing the Order to its extension—

And WHEREAS, The delegation from Ohio, as well as 11 other States, protested against the promulgation of such sentiments as being at variance with true Americanism, and their first principles are civil, religious and personal liberty—Therefore, be it

1st. Resolved, That we, the Executive Council of Ohio, in behalf of, and exercising the rights of the State Council during the interim of its sessions, do hereby reaffirm the action of the State Council at Cleveland in the adoption of the platform there made and published.

2d. Resolved, That we heartily indorse and approve of the action of our delegates to the late National Council, in their bold and manly vindication of the true principles of the American Party.

3d. Resolved, That this Council proceed to the election of 23 delegates to attend the National Convention of the American party, to be held at such time and place as may be designated by the Committee appointed by the protesting members of the late National Council.

4th. Resolved, That the State President authorized to call a special meeting of the Executive Council, as soon as possible after the adjournment of said Convention, to take into consideration and deliberate upon its action, and to take such measures, and make such recommendations to the Order in reference thereto, as they may deem proper.

C. C. WICK, J. V. GUTHRIE, F. W. WOOD, A. AUSTIN, Committee.

T. C. Ware, of the Committee, dissented, and submitted a minority report.

The Council thereupon, in conformity with the third resolution, proceeded to the election of Delegates to the proposed Convention which resulted in the election of Thomas Spooner, of Cincinnati, and Hiram Griswold of Cleveland, for the State at large, and for the Congressional Districts, as follows.

1st—Thos. C. Ware, of Cincinnati.

2d—J. M. Corwine, do.

3d—Joseph Barnett, Montgomery county.

4th—Park Beeman Shelby, do.

5th—H. H. Dodd, Lucas, do.

6th—J. K. Marley, Highland, do.

7th—A. McKay, Clinton, do.

8th—J. V. Guthrie, Champaign, do.

9th—Henry Ebbert, Seneca, do.

10th—O. F. Moore, Scioto, do.

11th—P. Van Trump, Fairfield, do.

12th—L. G. Van Slyke, Franklin, do.

13th—Thos. H. Ford, Richland, do.

14th—A. A. Bliss, Lorain, do.

15th—A. B. Norton, Knox, do.

16th—John C. Hazlett, Mus., do.

17th—James M. Turner, Belmont, do.

18th—O. P. Brown, Portage, do.

19th—James A. Briggs, Cuyahoga, do.

20th—Calvin C. Wick, Ashland, do.

21st—S. G. McKee, Carroll, do.

On motion of J. V. Guthrie, the following resolutions were adopted.

1st. Resolved, That under existing circumstances we deem it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket for the approaching election, but leave the matter for each member of the Order to vote as his conscience and judgment may dictate.

2d. Resolved, That we recommend to the members of the Order, throughout the state, to keep up and perfect their organizations, and to press forward in the great work of Americanizing America, by securing the nomination and election, in their respective counties, to the State Legislature, of men who will stand upon and indorse the platform of the American party in Ohio.

On motion of A. Banning Norton, the following were adopted:

WHEREAS, certain newspapers are constantly quoting paragraphs and sentiments from papers which they charge as being our organs, and thereby endeavoring to make us responsible for their sentiments, be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Order in Ohio has no organ, and does not hold itself responsible for any sentiments or principles, except those published over the signatures of officers of the State Council.

THOS. SPOONER, Pres't. J. E. REESE, Sec'y. O. S. Journal.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

"Eternal hostility between the mind of tyrant and the mind of man."

Thursday Morning, Aug. 16, 1855.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THOMAS H. FORD, of Richland.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, of Champaign.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES H. BAKER, of Ross.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE, WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, (For the full term.) JACOB BRINKMEYER, of Richland.

(For the vacancy.) CHAS. C. CONYERS, of Muskingum.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, F. D. KIMBALL, of Medina.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALEX. G. CONOVER, of Miami.

REPUBLICAN

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Republicans of Belmont County at

St. Clairsville,

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th, '55.

SALMON P. CHASE, THOS. H. FORD, JOHN A. BINGHAM and others expected to be present and address the meeting. Let there be a general turn out of the people of Belmont County, on that day. Come up and hear these big guns of Republicanism go off.

County Printing.

Much ado has been made in certain quarters about the heavy bill for printing in the County the last year. By the Receipts and Expenditures as published by the Auditor it does seem unnecessarily large. That publication read as follows:—

AMT PAID FOR PRINTING

B. H. Cowen, Laws, Dealing's List etc 125 73

B. H. Bailey do do 125 00

S. Gressinger do do 125 00

Total amt paid for Printing 375 73

This, however, we are prepared to show was not all for printing done from June 1854 to June 1855. By the list of orders for printing, as published by Auditor Charlesworth last week in the Gazette we learn the following facts:—

The published receipts and expenditures included the following work of other years:—

To B. R. Cowen,

For printing Laws & Assessor's Blanks \$170 26

" Blanks for P. Judge \$34 62

" Blanks for sheriff's 3 yrs and more 68 14

\$272 99

Making \$272.99 charged to the last year that belonged to former years. Of this much we are certain, and it may be that a portion charged to Mr. Gressinger was for a former year, though we are not sure such is the case. This, however, brings the bill for printing down to \$437.124, which is a great falling off. The expenses for this year are then about right. The expense of publishing the Receipts and Expenditures, the Delinquent List and printing the Assessors Blanks are about the heaviest, and stand thus:

S. Gressinger, for Rec. & Ex. and Delinquent List \$60 00

A. H. Baisley " " " 75 00

B. R. Cowen " " " 60 00

The Assessors blanks are charged with other items and amount with those other charges, to \$103.50, which makes for these items the aggregate of \$238.50. Mr. Gressinger's charges for stationery and printing for Treasurer, (\$94.90) stationery for county (\$24.00) publishing Fund Commissioners' report, and the other charges for blanks for Sheriff, Probate Judge, and Auditor, amounting to \$77.73, make up the total of \$437.124. This is a fair exhibit of the state of the printing expenses, and gives the matter in its true light.

The Whigs of Vermont have nominated Mr. Wheeler as their candidate for Governor, and Isaac J. Wright for Lieutenant Governor.

The American Party.

The position of the American party in the State of Ohio is now known. The final action of its State Council in reference to State nominations published, and it is satisfactory. They have resolved that it is inexpedient to place a State Ticket, nomination at this time, but leave their members free to cast their votes for whom they please. This is right. There is no necessity for division of those who are opposed to the present National and State Administrations, in fact such a division will be eminently injurious. If another state ticket should be brought into the field the Locofoco ticket must be successful, and this would but fix, for another term, the present party in power. This must not be done. The Locofoco party must be ousted—a reform in our State policy must be instituted, and our people relieved of the weight of taxation which is now cramping their energies, and crushing the very life blood out of them. There should then be no division of this reformatory sentiment either in State or Legislative elections, but fusion should be the motto, and a Waterloo defeat will await the corrupt army of Locofocoism next fall.

THE MEETING TO-MORROW.

That the Republican Mass Meeting advertised to come off on the same day with the Democratic Mass Meeting, was no fault of the Republicans of this county, the editor of the Gazette well knows. It was arranged thus by the State Central Committee, the Republicans here had no choice, and no power to change the day. It would have been better, no doubt, if it had been on some other day, but it is now too late to alter it. As it is so arranged, we think the Committees of arrangement should fix the hours for the speaking so that all persons who attend the meetings can hear all the speaking; this will be a satisfactory arrangement, and should not be objected to by any one. There will be an immense crowd up here from all parts of the county, we have no doubt, and it will be the day of the campaign in Belmont.

Virginia on the "Mass" Meeting.

A pro-slavery writer (who can it be?) in the Wheeling Gazette, in speaking of the late Mass Meeting at Columbus says:—"Let Medill, or any body else be elected who is of a different stamp from Salmon P. Chase, and we will say, well done Ohio." Yes, and the Ohio Slave Democracy will echo—"Well done Ohio!" The same writer also commends the pro-slavery speech of Wm. Stanbery, and copies a greater part of it. We find the following sentiment in Mr. S's speech:

"The North is the party that is mainly benefited by slavery in the South. The Southern planter lives in constant danger and with 1,000 acres of land, is not so comfortable as the Ohio Farmer with 100 acres. Yet all the results of Southern labor, come into Northern pockets."

Now if it is the North that reaps the only benefit from the institution of slavery—if it is true, as Mr. Stanbery says, that "all the results of Southern labor come into Northern pockets," why is there such threats of dissolving the Union on the part of the South, if we persist in making war upon slavery? If slavery is to our advantage, and a loss to the South, why can we not do as we please with it. Slaveholders are hardly so disinterested as to lose money and "live in constant danger"—to put money in our pockets. Mr. Stanbery's argument won't go down. We see nothing yet to make us change the opinion we first formed of this bolter's mass meeting, namely, that is a pro-slavery affair, got up at the instigation of the slave Democracy acting through some few political scoundrels.

Bolter's Mass Meeting.

In speaking of the Mass Meeting which assembled in Columbus on the 9th, and the proceedings of which may be found in another column, the Journal says:—

"The 'mass meeting' of the bolters which has just passed off in our goodly city, was a meeting without the masses. It was like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out. The masses could not be found. In their places and standing we suppose the representatives of the imaginary multitude that was to come up here on the 9th of Aug., in pursuance of the call of 'Pap Taylor,' aided by the kind sympathies of the Slave Democracy all over the State to denounce the movement of the People, we found assembled in the City Hall a small knot of sore-headed politicians from Cincinnati and some half dozen counties in different directions. Next to Hamilton, we believe Licking had the honor of supplying the largest contribution to this out-pouring of the 'masses,' numbering perhaps a jury panel (subject however to challenge) in all."

The afternoon session was swelled to an outside aggregate of seventy-five to a hundred. There were in the Hall at one time perhaps three hundred persons, but they were our citizens of all parties, merely looking on, with a small infusion of Locofoco stagers from different parts of the State, representing more counties than the active participants in the proceedings. These latter persons had been busy promoters of the "great mass meeting," and had come in to see how the game worked.

The movement was in spirit and effect (so far as it produces any effect) a pro-slavery demonstration. This was not the design of each individual person present, we have reason to believe. But on looking over the resolutions and the sketch of proceedings, to be found in our columns of to-day, this will clearly appear. The meeting expressed itself opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the subsequent villainies, but denounced the only mode left of righting the wrong under the plea that it savored of sectionalism and opposition to laws! The covering is too thin—none will be deceived by it that have not a desire to be cheated.

We have not the least desire to misrepresent the meeting of the Trimbles, and publish nothing but what we believe true in reference to it. The reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer, speaks of the enthusiasm prevailing

ing at the meeting, but says not a word of numbers. A Democratic friend who was present gives an account of it which fully agrees with the statements of the Journal.

The attempt to represent this "Mass Meeting" as the State Council of the American party is all a humbug; it was no such thing as will be seen by the report of the proceedings of that body in another part of to-day's paper.

We think the Journal's report of the proceedings may be relied upon, as we have always found it perfectly reliable in a question of fact.

Suppose that the action of the late "Mass Meeting at Columbus" results in returning a majority of Democrats to the next Legislature, who shall elect a pro-slavery U. S. Senator, and thus contribute to make a slave state of Kansas, can not the 'tettered slave as he pines his dismal way to that state hold up his shackled hands towards these bolters, and say—"you did it!" Will the President of the meeting recall a speech made here in 1848, and answer!

A certain gentleman, residing not above a hundred miles from this place, in days of other years while making stump speeches related a story of a man who instructed his son, in "marking out" for corn, to follow the spe